2 of the Office Action the Examiner requests that the Applicant file a substitute specification in order to make printing the application more convenient. Applicant has complied with the Examiner's request and attaches the requested substitute specification herewith. The Examiner has also requested that a drawing be included with the specification. Accordingly, Applicant has created a sketch of a proposed figure, and amended the specification to refer to the newly added figure. No new matter was added in relation to the added figure.

Turning to the rejection of the claims, claims 7-9 and 13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Applicant has amended the subject claims in order to more clearly define the invention. Claims 7, 8 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being unpatentable over Patent No. 5,515,074 to Yamamoto and claims 9-11 and 13-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Yamamoto in view of TV and Video Technology pages 117-121. Applicant respectfully traverses.

Turning first to the rejection of claims 7, 8, and 12, Applicant notes that it is well settled that a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. Verdegall Bros. v. Union Oil Co. Of California, 814 F2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the...claim." Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., 868 f2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). See also MPEP 2131. In the present case, Yamamoto does not disclose every element of claims 7, 8, and 12. Therefore, the claims cannot be anticipated.

Claim 7 as presently amended calls for, among other things, means for storing an average value of a value interval in a memory, and means for overwriting the stored average

value of the value interval with a momentary value of the operating parameter. Following a renewed readout of the stored average value of the value interval, the momentary value of the operating parameter, which has been written over the stored average value of the value interval, defines the position of the value interval. This allows the position of the parameter value interval to be adjusted according to the value of the momentary value. The parameter itself may be adjusted to take on any value within the parameter value interval centered on the momentary value, which then takes on characteristic of the stored average value of the parameter value interval. Thus, the parameter can only be adjusted a limited amount dictated by the size and position of the parameter value interval.

Yamamoto, discloses a density control device and method for use with a display device. The method and control device allow for the adjustment of an operating parameter which may be subject to change over time, namely the density data for the display screen (Col. 3, line 2). The device includes a temperature sensor which allows the device to change the density parameter in response to variations in the ambient operating temperature. The device stores a density value in a memory when the device is turned off. When the device is turned back on the stored density setting from the previous setting is used as the initial value unless the temperature sensor reading is outside a predefined range. If the temperature sensor is outside the predefined range then a density value corresponding to the measured temperature is used. See, e.g., Col. 4 line 57-Col. 4 line 60, particularly Col. 4 lines 46-60.

Yamamoto does not teach means for storing an average value of a value interval in the memory, and means for overwriting the stored average value of the value interval with a momentary value of the operating parameter. Yamamoto does teach a value interval, namely if the ambient temperature is within ± 20° of the temperature corresponding to the density value

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stored from the previous operation. However, Yamamoto does not teach establishing a moving window based on an average value of the value interval stored in a memory, and overwriting the stored average value with a momentary value such that the momentary value becomes the new average value of the displaced interval. Since Yamamoto fails to disclose each and every element of the claimed invention the rejection of claim 7 as well as dependent claims 8 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) is improper.

Turning now to the rejection of claims 9-11 and 13-18 under 35, U.S.C. §103, the examiner combines the teaching of Yamamoto with that of Trundle, *TV and Video Technology*, pages 117-121. Trundle is cited for disclosing an operating parameter of a display device as being a supply voltage. However, with regard to claims 9-11, which depend from claim 7, this combination does not answer Yamamoto's failure to disclose means for storing an average value of a value interval in the memory, and means for overwriting the stored average value of the value interval with a momentary value of the operating parameter wherein, following a renewed readout of the stored average value of the value interval, the momentary value of the operating parameter which has been written over the stored average value of the value interval defines a position of the value interval, as discussed above. Thus, even if one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the combination suggested by the Examiner (a point not conceded by the Applicant) the resulting combination would not teach or suggest the invention as claims.

As for claims 13-18, Applicant points out that independent claim 13 calls for, among other things, the steps of storing an average value of a value interval, overwriting the stored value of the value interval with a momentary value of the operating parameter, and defining the position of the value interval the momentary value following a renewed readout of the stored

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average value. These steps correspond to the means for storing an average value of a value interval in the memory, and means for overwriting the stored average value of the value interval with a momentary value of the operating parameter wherein, following a renewed readout of the stored average value of the value interval, the momentary value of the operating parameter which has been written over the stored average value of the value interval defines a position of the value interval as claimed in claim 7. Claims 13-18 are allowable for the same reasons as claims 7-12. Namely, even when the teachings of Yamamoto and Trundle are combined, they nonetheless fail to teach or suggest each and every element of the claimed invention. Therefore, Claims 13-18 must also be allowed.

In light of the preceding remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that the claims are all in condition for allowance. Applicants therefore request that the Examiner allow the claims and move the application to issue.

If any additional fees are required in connection with this response they may be charged to deposit account no. 02-1818.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "**Version with Markings to Show Changes Made**."

Respectfully submitted,

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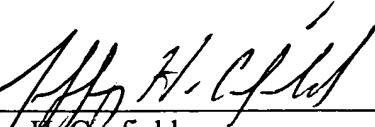
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In the Claims:

7.   An apparatus having a readjustment mechanism for readjusting at least one operating parameter of the apparatus, the apparatus comprising:

a memory;

means for storing an average value of a value interval in the memory; and

means for overwriting the stored average value of the value interval with a momentary value of the operating parameter wherein, following a renewed readout of the stored average value of the value interval, the [new] momentary value of the operating parameter defines a position of the value interval.

8.   An apparatus having a readjustment mechanism for readjusting at least one operating parameter as claimed in claim 7, wherein [an] a factory set average value for the value interval [set at the factory] is additionally stored and wherein the factory set average value of the value interval can [overwrite] be written over the momentary value of the operating parameter such that, following a renewed readout of the stored average value of the value interval, the factory set average value [set at the factory] defines the position of the valued interval.

13.   A method for readjusting at least one operating parameter of an apparatus, the method comprising the steps of:

storing an average value of a value interval in a memory of the apparatus;

overwriting the stored average value of the value interval with a momentary value of the operating parameter; and

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defining a position of the value interval by the [new] momentary value <u>of the operating</u>

<u>parameter</u> following a renewed readout of the stored average <u>value of the operating parameter</u>.